be no relief until a party came into power pledged to wipe out this obnoxious law. "You are not a friend of the Wasning-ton boarding houses," remarked Mr. Stewart sotto voce.

Mr. Lodge Answered.

Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Wilson paid their respects to Mr. Lodge for his characterization of their "stale jokes." Mr. Gallinger referred to the very aesthetic tastes and the superior refinements of the junior senator from Massachusetts, and declared that he would vote and state his views as he saw fit, without reference to the aestheti-cism of the people of Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson good-naturedly resented Mr. Lodge's words and caused much amusement

by describing the method of civil service examination of an assistant seamstress and a washerwoman for the Carlisle Indian school and a "skilled egg and poultry producer." Mr.Wilson said, in closing, that he would tell the senator from Maryland (Gor-man) that before this Congress closed an opportunity would be given to repeal this

Mr. Lodge said it was idle for Mr. Gorman to call on republican senators to act on this matter when there was not a re-publican majority in the Senate. Men should not be counted as republicans who had been the worst enemies of the republican party, and who never acted as re-publicans except in retaining their Senate committee places and chairmanships, A vote was then taken on Mr. Hoar's motion to refer the Allen resolution without instructions, and it was defeated-14-

The Investigation Broadened.

Mr. Hoar proposed that the investigation be broadened so as to instruct the civil service committee not only to examine in to the South Omaha cases, but also "to examine further into the action of the civil service law and whether it shall be continued, amended or repealed."

This was accepted by Mr. Allen and incorporated in the resolution, which was

hen agreed to.

Mr. Turple of Indiana then spoke in support of his resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of senators by popular vote. Mr. Tarpie's speech will be found elsewhere in The

At 3:10 p.m. the Senate went into ex-

THE HOUSE.

There were less than fifty members or the floor when the House entered upon the second day of the tariff debate at 10 o'clock. There were only a few stragglers in the galleries. As the day advanced the members poured in, and the galleries became crowded. Before the debate was resumed today Mr. Wilson (S. C.), who was absent on the opening day of the session.

Mr. Gibson (Tenn.) was the first speaker He devoted himself to a general argument in favor of protection.

Mr. Dockery (Mo.), who followed, said

it was not a matter of surprise to him that the discussion of the bill thus far had been tame and uninteresting. "The truth is," said he, "the people of this country want more money and less taxes (democratic appiause). This bill does not represent the issue of the late campaign. The records issue of the late campaign. issue of the late campaign. The people would prefer to see \$113,000,000 more money

put in circulation than to see that amount absorbed by the treasury."

Mr. Dockery said it did not lie in the mouths of the republicans to criticise the bond issues of the last administration. "Mr. Cleveland was criticised on this side of the House," said he, "while you indorsed his policy in the last Congress. Your committee on ways and means refused to give the House an opportunity to vote on the Senate resolution prohibiting bond issues because your leaders had been notified by fafty republicans from the west that they would be compelled to vote for it." "Do you suppose we would have indorsed the bond issues if the tariff law had been raising sufficient revenue?" asked Mr. Ray

"Then you admit you indorsed the bond issues?" (Democratic laughter.)

The Carnegle Strike Referred To. Mr. Ray attempted to pursue the subject,

but Mr. Dockery declined to yield further. Continuing, Mr. Dockery ridiculed the idea that the present tariff law was the monster which had destroyed our industries. If it had done so, why, he asked, had the republican members of the ways and means committee lifted the metal schedules aimost bodily from this monstrous law? He denied that there was an era of prosperity for labor during the ex-istence of the McKinley law, and instanced the Carnegle strike.
"That catastrophe," interrupted Mr. Dal-

zell, 'was the result of a contest between organized labor and the opponents of or-ganized labor. The McKinley law had nothing to do with it."

nething to do with IL."
"Yes, and the protected employer hired Pinkerton detectives to shoot down organized labor," returned Mr. Dockery. "A distinguished republican senator, then a mem-ber of this House, told me at the time that that was the worst disaster the republican party had experienced in twenty years." Mr. Dockery was especially sarcastic in his remarks on the absurdity of giving al-leged protection to agricultural products. Of the \$569,000,000 of products exported by the United States last year, \$501,000,000 were agricultural products. In conclusion, he said that the policy of protection had driven our flag from the high seas, impoverished the laboring man and multiplied arm mortgages.
Mr. Newlands (Nev.) then took the floor

as the spokesman of his party, which num-bers three members in the flouse. An abstract of his speech will be found elsewhere Mr. Newlands used two maps, one show-

ing the 41,000 miles of railroad which had gone into the hands of receivers and the other showing the march of the gold standard, to illustrate his remarks.

Mr. Lacey's Speech.

He was followed by Mr. Lacey (Iowa). Mr. Lacey commented on the abuse of President Cleveland by democrats and populists and said that in the debate not one kind word had been said in behalf of the only man who carried the democratic party to power in a quarter of a century. The populists who abused the democratic party in '92 were its leaders in '96.

Mr. Handy (Del.).—Is it not pretty hard for the republican party to turn on the gold democrats who helped it with such a tariff bill as this?

Mr. Lacey—The gold democrats have no such hostility to a republican tariff as they had in 1892. The attacks on President Cleveland were really made, Mr. Lacey in sisted, on account of his action during the Chicago strike in keeping the peace. "All honor to him for his noble stand on

that occasion," he added. The republicans had not attacked the Cleveland administration for issuing bonds, but for the policy that made them necessary. Mr. McLaurin (S. C.), a member of the

ways and means committee, was the next speaker. During the course of his remarks Mr. McLaurin said:

The Manufacturer and the Farmer.

"Mr. Speaker, it is claimed that the manufacturer, by reason of his investment in buildings, machinery, etc., should be encouraged in his enterprise, and to a certain extent insured against loss. Just why this class should be selected for government favor I am unable to conceive. The census shows that there are more farmers than manufacturers and operatives, with nearly three times as much invested in lands, buildings, etc. Why is the investment of ore class more sacred than that of another? Why should one be favored by legislation and the other neglected? A glance at the real facts will disclose that the planter runs far more risk in his oc-

cupation than the manufacturer.

"There is no other business compelled to take as many chances as that of agriculture. There is no other business that can adapt itself less to circumstances than agriculture. When prices advance the manufacturer can put on more belo and the control of the co ufacturer can put on more help and run on double time. On the other hand, when on double time. On the other hand, when prices decline, he can discharge part of his help, lessen the hours of labor or close down entirely, and thus guard against losses. With the planter he must decide at the season of planting how many acres he will cultivate, and whether prices go up or down he can neither increase particles. up or down he can neither increase decrease his acreage, or in any manner protect himself against coming loss or take dvantage of increased prices. The manufacturer turns his capital many times

The planter, on the contrary, can use his capital but once, and must stake his profit or loss upon a single cast. We may examine the entire method of producing raw materials and finished products, and we will find that the manufacturer has

the advantage at nearly every turn. Be-sides, the producer of raw material is not consulted; he has no voice in determining the price he is to receive for his product. or the price he is to pay for the product of others. He takes his cotton, wheat or wool to market and the price is fixed by others, and he has only the choice of selling or carting his produce back home. When he goes into the store to make a purchase the price is named, which he must pay or go

"He is absolutely in the clutches of his "He is absolutely in the clutches of his despoilers, who take his substance and return him the least remuneration possible. All receive a certain profit for their labor, which must be paid before the producer can claim anything for his own effort. Take, for instance, the cotton planter. In a majority of cases the entire family, men, women and children, work in the hot sun to make the cotton crop. Their toil is almost unremitting, and yet there is no assurance that it will be rewarded. Let us follow a bale of cotton in its usual course. First, the cost of bagging, ties and ginning First, the cost of bagging, ties and ginning must be met, after which it is placed upon the market. The buyer gets his per cent, the weigher his, the railroad its toll, the warehouse its charges, the cotton broker his commission, and at last, after drayage and other charges are met, it reaches the manufacturer. He must have a profit, his broker a commission, the wholesaler a profit, the retailer another profit, and when the manufactured cloth reaches the home of the cotton planter he finds, by a careful investigation, that the price of his raw cotton was established by a minute calculation of what the manufactured article would sell for after a profit or commission had been given all the numberous agents, including insurance companies and money lenders, through whose hands the raw material or manufactured product had passed terial or manufactured product had passed. In my judgment an industry placed in this situation is more deserving the care of the

government than any other. Mr. McLaurin's demand for a duty on cetton created a mild sensation, but it was heartily applauded by several of the democratic members from the cotton belt.

While Mr. McLaurin was contrasting the east wealth of the manufacturing states of the east with the poverty of the farming states of the south, Mr. Linney (N.C.) askd him what was to hinder the people of the Carolinas from building factories and sharing in the spoils instead of "cussing" their more enterprising rivals.

A Tilt With Mr. McLaurin.

"The state of affairs produced by the existence of the republicans and populists in the Carolinas," replied Mr. McLaurin, "pre

vents the investment of capital." "Is not free raw material the pet docrine of the democracy?" asked Mr. Linney. "It is the pet doctrine," responded Mr. McLaurin with emphasis, "of the democracy represented by Cleveland and Carlisle and those who have prostituted the name of democracy and who were your aids and allies in the last campaign." Fully three-fourths of the democrats on

the floor applauded this statement. "Did not Wm. J. Bryan vote for free "Wm. J. Bryan," retorted Mr. McLaurin,

"was responsible for his vote to his con-stituents and John F. McLaurin is responsible to his." Mr. Dolliver's Speech.

Mr. Dolliver (Iowa), a member of the ways and means committee, who was the next speaker, drew the instant attention of the members and the spectators in the galleries. Mr. Dolliver is one of the most polished orators of the House, and his glowing words have often electrified the mem-

bers and the people in the galleries.

Mr. Dolliver began by saying that he proposed to discuss some of the reasons why he believed the pending bill would meet the approval of the American people. He ilked it, first, because, for the first time since the First Congress, a protective tariff bill had the candor to state its purpose in its title. That fact marked the permanent ascendancy of protection in this country. With graphic words he described how the country had grown poor under the present law, how agriculture had languished and merchants had bought themselves poor at the bargain counters of Europe, and com-merce had passed by the closed doors of our factories to seek cheap goods at the farthermost ends of the earth.
Mr. Dolliver's speech aroused the republicans to a whirlwind of enthusiasm, and as he proceeded almost every sentence was

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS. No Doubt of Mr. Smith's Ultimate Ap-

junctuated with applause.

pointment as Chief. The executive committee of the bureau of American republics will meet tomorrow afternoon to consider finally the proposed change in the office of director of the bureau. Mr. Clinton Furbish, the present director, has placed his resignation in the hands of the committee, and it will be accepted at tomorrow's meeting. It is the present intention of the executive committee to fill the vacancy, by competitive ex-amination, according to the rules laid down in the plan of reorganization. Already a number of applications have been received from persons who are willing to submit to the examination, and if the program is carried out the selection of a director will be made from among the three persons who pass the best examinations. There is scarcely any doubt, however, of the ultimate appointment of Mr. Joseph P. Saith of Urbana, Ohlo, who has been nominated for the office by Secretary Sherman at the personal suggestion of President. The representatives of South American countries holding membership on the executive committee have no personal objection to Mr. Smith, and will

GEN. LEE NOT RECALLED.

willingly vote for his appointment, pro-vided he is found qualified for the duties

No Question of a Change in His Office Considered.

Consul General Lee has not been recalled. Secretary Sherman is authority for the statement that the question of a change in the office of consul general at Havana has not yet been seriously considered. Gen. Lee has resigned, and it is not improbable that his successor will be appointed before long.

WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR.

A Frieght Train Breaks in Two and the Parts Later Come Together.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 23.-A special from Springfield, Ohio, to the Dispatch says there were injured in a wreck on the Big Four: Wm. Kinsley, St. Louis, both legs crushed and back injured; Edward Kinsley, St. Louis, legs hurt; Frank Fay, St. Louis, head cut, right leg and shoulder injured; Wm. Siney, Jersey City, shoulder, head and back hurt.

They were taken to a local hospital at Springfield. It is feared that ten others are buried in the debris of the train. The train wrecked was through freight No. 71. It was full of tramps. Conductor No. 71. It was full of tramps. Conductor Cook and Engineer Ross were in charge. It was due at Springfield at midnight. It broke in two on a down grade at the Ohio Southern crossing, the parts coming to-gether, aimost totally destroying twenty-seven cars. The track is being cleared.

Patents Allowed.

Patents were granted to the following Washington inventors today: W. H. and . S. Driggs and the American Ordnance Company, carriage for field artillery; Frank L. Dyer, W. F. Jobbins and J. Van Ruymbeke, distilling apparatus; James E. Keelyn and K. B. Miller, telephone exchange sys-

Mr. Johns Accepts. As indicated in The Evening Star yesterday, Rev. Arthur S. Johns, the present rector of Christ Church, Rockville, Md. accepted the call to Christ Church, Eas Vashington, which the vestry unanimously extended to him. The exact time when Mr. Johns will take charge of his new parish has not been fixed, but he will probably be installed some time in the early

No Quorum Present.

The meeting of press correspondents that was to take place at the Senate press galery today for the purpose of passing upon number of proposed rules for the government of the gallery, was postponed for one week on account of no quorum being present. One-half of the members of the press gallery is a quorum for the transaction of business.

Report of a Break in the Levee Was an Error.

ENCOURAGING TIDINGS AT MEMPHIS

Three Thousand Homeless Persons on Chickasaw Bluffs.

CHICAGO SUBURBS FLOODED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.-Authenti information comes at 10 o'clock today that the reported break at Australia, Miss., was an error. A telegram from the scene says the levee can be held intact for several days. This is the most encouraging news of the week, because of the great import ance of the levee at that point. Last night there was a heavy rainfall, which seemed to be entirely local, resulting in no damage.

The river at this point shows a decline of 0.1 in twenty-four hours, which, taken with today's bright sunshine, makes the

outlook very encouraging. The relief boats have ceased running but there are 3,000 homeless people on Chickasaw bluffs, for whom outside aid is

asked. ROSEDALE, Miss., March 23.-The rive has risen along the extreme lower end of the second levee district at Australia, Miss., twenty miles north of here, and the situation is critical in the extreme. A large stream of water is coming in under the levee, and has increased to such an alarming extent that Maj. Sterling, the chief en-gineer, was sent north. Later another cal was made for 3,000 sacks and 300 shovels and all the hands that could wield a shove to come quick or the line would give way. A special train has left Greenville, Miss with the materials, and is picking up all the hands between Beulah, Miss., and Round Lake, the latter point being opposite the threatened point. Should this levee give way it would flood many of the flood that the properties in the state of the state o finest plantations in the delta, and a stubborn fight is being made to hold it.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 23.-The Big Sloux river is higher than it was during the flood of 1881. Twelve bridges have been swept away. The Sioux Falls river is a mile wide, the bottoms being covered to depth of three feet. An immense gorge if ice has formed above the city, and is slowly coming toward town. But little ic has gone out of the river.

CHICAGO, March 23.-Chicago suburbs are having a flood experience. For the second time in thirty years the Desplaines river has tossed aside the restraints of banks and of levees, and the flood has stretched its rule over all the lowlands along its course.

One-third of the residence part of Riverside is under water, and since Sunday boats

have been the only means of conveyance

possible to inhabitants of the flooded lo-

The Illinois and Michigan canal has been unable to hold in check the combination of its own and the added volume of surface water, and has overflowed its banks and encroached upon the neighboring marshes. Residents of Thatcher's Park Station and Edgewater Park are going about from house to house in boats, all land communi-cation being cut off by the waters of the Desplaines river, which has overflowed its banks in that vicin'ty.

WEEKS CONFESSES.

Was With Amy Smith Shortly Before She Died.

NEW YORK, March 23.-Nelson M. Weeks, whose name was mentioned in connection with the death of Aimee Smith, the Hackensack girl who died in the Hotel Victor two weeks ago, surrendered himself at the coroner's office today. He was accompanied by his brother Theodore of Long Island City. Weeks' son, a lad of sixteen years, met him at the coroner's office and greeted him affectionately. It has not come out yet where Weeks has been ever since the death of the Smith girl.

Weeks told Coroner Dobbs that on the morning of March 8 he met Miss Smith at the Victor Hotel at her request. He had been irtimate with her for several months. They registered and were assigned to a After being in her company time she afterward became hysterical, and he summoned Dr. Lewis. He had seen her ecome hysterical on similar occasions be fere, but never so violently so as she be-came in this instance. Dr. Lewis, he said, asked him if the woman was his wife, and when he told the doctor that she was not he refused to treat her.

When the doctor had gone, Miss Smith, Weeks said, begged him to leave, as she feared he might get into trouble if he remained. He then left the hotel.

Coroner Dobbs told Weeks that he would have to commit him to the house of de tention. Weeks replied: "I have suffered the torments of the damned, and am willing that you should do anything with me that you see fit. I have this to say, that my wife is the firmest friend I have. I am willing to go to the house of detention as a voluntary witness and be at the inquest and give such testimony as I can in the

Weeks' son and brother accompanied him to the house of detention. The date of the inquest has not yet definitely been fixed and cannot be until a report of the analysis of the girl's stomach has been sub-

REPUBLICANS BOLTED HUNTER.

Caucus Nominee in Kentucky Failed to Win the Senatorship Today. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23.-A special Today was the first on which separate

to the Evening Post from Frankfort says: pallots could be taken for a United States senator to succeed ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn, under the ruling of Lieut. Gov. Worthington.

All the morning rumors were rife of th polting of six republican members, who would not support Congressman Godfrey W. Hunter, the republican nominee, and of the combination between a few republicans and the democrats to elect Gov. Bradiey to ing for the democrats.

Hunter has been hard at work, using federal patronage on the bolters, and at 10 o'clock announced that he would certainly win on the first ballot. This assertion, however, proved to be untrue. clock the two houses balloted,

At 12 o'clock the two nouses balloted, with the following result:
In the senate the vote stood: Blackburn,
14; Hunter, 13; Boyle, 3; Davie, 6; total, 36.
In the House the vote was as follows:
Blackburn, 34; Hunter, 53; Boyle, 3;
Davie, 5; McCreary, 1; Buckner, 1; Sloane,

Necessary to a choice, 70.

The result shows that Dr. Hunter cannot win in joint session tomorrow.

FOR MAYOR OF DETROIT.

Ex-Representative Wm. C. Maybury Nominated by Democrats. DETROIT, Mich., March 23.-William C. Maybury, a well-known leading attorney, was nominated for mayor today by the democratic city convention. He will make the run against Captain Stewart, the Pin-

Bishop Paret's Return. NEW YORK, March 23.-The Right Rev. Wm. Paret, Episcopal bishop of Maryland. was a passenger by the Atlas line steamer Altai, which arrived last night from King-

French Transport at Canea. CANEA, Island of Crete, March 23 .- The French transport Auvergne has arrived at Suda Bay with 450 marines on board. The Helena at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 23 .- The gunboat Helena has arrived here from Newport News for her official trial trip. It matters little what it is that you want -whether a situation or a servant-a "want" ad. in The Star will reach the person who can fill your need.

Gossip Today Concerning the District Commissionerships.

Mr. Harry L. West in the Field-Friends of All Candidates Actively at Work.

Gossip regarding the probable action of President McKinley in appointing a successor to Commissioner Ross presented new and interesting features today, and a name not hitherto mentioned in connection with the office was seriously spoken of as that of the probable appointee. It became known this morning that the friends of Mr. Harry L. West, the well-known newspaper man, had recommended him to the President as the successor to Commissioner Ross, and had strongly emphasized his availability and qualifications for the position. The presentation of Mr. West's name, it is understood, was caused by a belief that President McKinley did not intend to respect the Pass one reaches tend to reappoint Mr. Ross. One reason for the impression that Mr. Ross will not succeed himself is said to lie in the fact that Mr. W. V. Cox. the president of the Brightwood Citizens' Association, who announced himself some time ago as a candidate for Commissioner time ago as a candidate for Commissioner in case Mr. Ross was not to be reappointed, was notified last week by Secretary Porter to have all his papers on file at the White House by 12 o'clock Saturday. This was taken to mean that the President had concluded to select some other one than Mr. Ross. Mr. Cox's papers, however, did not reach the White House Saturday, but are on file there now, and he is understood to be very strongly backed for the position, among his most energetic supporters tion, among his most energetic supporters being ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emery. The friends of Mr. Jesse B. Wilson are also making earnest efforts in his behalf, and it was said this morning that a delegation composed of Mr. T. A. Talmadge, John O. Johnson, T. H. Anderson, Samuel

A. Phillips, Bradley Davidson and J. D. Taylor had called on the President yester-day evening in Mr. Wilson's behalf, and it was generally reported at one time today that he had been nominated.

The gossip surrounding the republican commissionership was none the less interesting. The friends of Commissioner Truesdall are confident that a confident the collisions. dell are confident that he will be reappointed, and declare that in the face of the pow-erful backing he has received the President could not do otherwise. This openly ex-pressed assurance on the part of Mr. Trues-dell's supporters, however, could not affect in any degree the equally strong belief prevalent in so many quarters that Mr. Chapin Brown would receive the nomination, while the loyal supporters of Mr. August Donath, Mr. M. A. Ballinger, Mr. W. C. Dodge, Mr. L. M. Saunders and the other candidates for the republican com-

missionership displayed the same hopeful-ness that has characterized them ever since the fight began. At the White House this afternoon it was said the President has been so rushed with business this week that he has so far been unable to give much attention to District appointments. It is not known when the President will be able to give the matter

full and free consideration Ex-Governor N. G. Ordway was at the White House for a short time today. While he has other matters to look after, he is anxious to see Commissioner Ross reap-pointed. He is also friendly to W. C. Dodge because the latter is an East Washington

Senator Roach is interesting himself in the reappointment of Commissioner Ross, and is expected at the White House time this afternoon or tomorrow with a big batch of papers favorable to Mr. Ross.

TWO VETERANS CHOSEN.

Mr. Theodore F. Swayze Appointed Chief Clerk of the Treasury. Secretary Gage made two appointments in the Treasury Department today of in-

terest to the citizens of the District. One was that of Mr. Theo. F. Swayze of New Jersey to be chief clerk of the Treasury Department, vice Mr. Logan Carlisle of Kentucky, resigned. The other was that of Capt. W. O. Rodgers of Ohio to be chief War Department, vice Mr. E. P. Speer of

Georgia, resigned. Mr. Swayze was chief clerk of the department under Secretary Folger, and was succeeded by Mr. E. B. Youmans of New York when Secretary Manning took charge of the Treasury Department. After fur-ther service in the department as a fourthclass clerk, he accepted a position as private secretary to the President of the United States Express Company (Senator Platt) and holds that place now. He is a veteran of the war and is eligible to reinstatement in the classified civil service under rule 10 of the civil service rules. ice under rule 10 of the civil service.

He was backed for the place by Vice President Hobart, Senator Platt of New York and Senator Hanna of Ohio, and others, so there is no surprise at his success. He would be good official during his former

rade a good official during his former term, and will be welcomed back by all the clerks in the department at that time He is now in New York, but will be here tomorrow to take hold.

Capt. Rodgers is also a veteran of the war. He was formerly chief of division in the third auditor's office, but lost his place during the democratic administration. His appointment is merely a reinstatement in

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Meeting of the Board of Managers at the Arlington.

The government board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met here today in annual session. Preparatory action was taken for the erection of a new branch home at Danville, III., for which an appropriation of \$200,000 will become available shortly. The board also provided for the distribution of the appropriation in aid of the homes in the twenty-six states maintaining such institutions. The last appropriation of Congress for the maintenance of the national home and its seven branches for the year ending July 1, 1898, and the construction of the Danville branch was \$2,503,646. The board at 4 o'clock this afternoon will call on President McKinley, who is ex-officio a member of the board.

Private Secretary Selected.

The Secretary of War has selected Mr. Frederick C. Squire as his private secretary, and it is expected his appointment will be announced this afternoon or tomorrow. He is a native of Michigan, and is now acting as clerk to the committee on pensions. He is a personal friend of Sec-retary Alger. Mr. Mason, who has been acting successfully as private secretary, will probably be retained in the secretary's office. He is clerk to the office. He is clerk to the board of ord-nance and fortifications, and is a most

McMillin and Grosvenor. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee and General

Grosvenor of Thio are to speak on the tariff in the House tomorrow. They are to be pitted against each other. Mr. Mc-Millin is to speak at 12 o'clock and Mr. Grosvenor is to follow him.

Appropriation Bills in the Senate. The Senate committee on appropriations will hold a meeting tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the appropriation bills which failed in the last hours of the Fiftyfourth Congress, and which have been passed by the House of Representatives since March 4, will be considered. It has not yet been decided in what order these bills will be taken up. The general deficiency bill contains a plarge number of items of in-terest to the District of Columbia.

Chapman Case Again Postponed. The United States Supreme Court again today postponed the hearing on the habeas corpus petition of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant sugar investigiation witness, until tomorrow, but it was announced that it could not be further deferred to permit a hearing at the same time on Chapman's petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District Columbia. This matter, it was stated by the chief justice, would have to be given a separate hearing, and taken up after the disposal of the habeas corpus question.

If you want anything, try an ad. in The Star. If anybody has what you wish, you will get an answer.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE A NEW NAME MENTIONED FINANCE AND TRADE

Unfavorable Effect on Prices of Yesterday's Supreme Court Decision.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION'S VIEW

Foreign War News Was Less Encouraging.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, March 23.-Yesterday's decision in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case was construed adversely to values in all departments of the railway list this morning. The possibility of escaping the penalties of the Sherman anti-trust law still exists, and officers of the Joint Traffic Association believe that a plan may be devised whereby immunity may be had from legal proceedings under the law in question.

The passage of the pooling bill would, perhaps, be the most satisfactory solution of the legal difficulties created by the decision. Meantime the various organizations interested in the maintenance of rates must be separately indicted if the government is to continue the fight. The time required for further legal proceedings will afford ample opportunity to the railroads for devising means of accomplishing the desired end under legal sanction. The immediate influence of the decision has, however, been unfavorable, the roads in interest being severely handicapped by

its far-reaching provisions. The decline in the market on this account would not, in all probability, have extended beyond fractional limits had not weakness other causes been apparent. New Jersey Central was aggressively sold for both accounts during the morning, 4 per cent being conceded before support

was er countered. The buying which from time to time has stryed the decline in these shares has come almost exclusively from the short interest. The dividend question has not been officially considered, but the most confident selling is based on the prospects of a reduced rate.

The Vanderbilt shares, which yesterday displayed a marked contrast to the weakness in neighboring groups, yielded to selling of a mixed character. The profit-taking in New York Central invited sales from the room, and resulted in a decline of nearly 2 per cent. A partial recovery followed from an increased de-

mand at the decline.

The Granger shares were weak, but less so than the specialties which have lately come into prominence, because of individual developments. American Sugar v.eld ed to renewed selling for a loss of more than 1 per cent, the anti-trust ruling and tariff forecasts combining to aid the de

Washington advices assert that the sugar protection is only one-eighth of 1 per cent, and therefore unsatisfactory to the refiners. This, at least, has been the contention of the framers of the bill, but the American company's profits are not jeopardized to the extent of an enforced reduction in dividends. The real difficulties are to be en-countered in the Senate, and the usually fective stock manipulation may be postponed for the present. The entire indus-trial list reflected in some measure the weakness in this active member of that group.

Foreign war news was less encouraging into inaction because of their inability to

interpret prevailing conditions FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following are the opening, the highest and the lowest and the closing prices of the New York stock market today, as reported by Corson & Macartney, members New York stock exchange. Correspondents, Messrs. Mcore & Schley, No. 80 Broadway.

11% 11% 1134 1134 Atchison . Baltimore & Onlo..... 29 1/4 74 1/4 107 1/4 80 76 1/4 7634 76% Chicagos Northwestern. 1081 Chicago Gas...
C. M. & St. Paul, pfd...
C. M. & St. Paul, pfd...
Chicago, R.I. & Pacific...
Chicago, St. Paul, M.&O.
Consolidated Gas Consolidated Gas...... Del., Lack. & W...... Den. & Rio Grande, pfd. 391/ 391/ General Electric... Lake Sh 83% Michigan Central Missouri Pacific...... National Lead Co..... National Lead Co. 23¼
National Lead Co. pfd.
New Jersey Central. 88¾
New York Central. 101½
Northern Pacific. 123¼
Northern Pacific, pfd. 36½
Ont. & Western. 14½
Pacific Mail. 27¼
Phila. & Reading. 23½
Puliman P. C. Co 88% 101% 12% 36% 14% 27% 23% 160 28% Pulinan P. C. Co
Southern Ry., pfd...
Phila. Traction
Texas Pacific...
Tenn. Coal & Iron. 914

Wabash, pfd..... Western Union Tel.....

Washington Stock Exchange. Sales—regular call—12 o'clock m.—Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 8200 at 95. Lincoln National Bank, 10 at 102½; 10 at 102; 10 at 102. Ohio National Benk, 10 at 90. National Safe Deposit and Trust, 10 at 114½. Washington Loan and Trust, 4 at 120. Metrepolitan Railroad, 25 at 169½. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 100 at 70 cents. Lanston Monotype, 10 at 7½. After call—American Graphophone, 10 at 9. District of Columbia Bonds.—20-year fund 5s, 103 bid. 30-year fund 6s, gold, 110 bid. Water stock 7s, 1901, currency, 111 bid. Water stock 7s, 1902, currency, 111 bid. Water stock 7s, 1904. 112 asked. Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s.

currency, 111½ bid. 3.65s, funding, currency, 109 bid, 112 asked.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112½ bid, 113 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112½ bid, 114 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 112½ bid, 114 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 63 bid. Eckington Railroad 6s, 83 bid, 93 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 117 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A, 114 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B, 115 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 101 bid. American 8c urity and Trust 5s, A. and O., 101 bid. Washington Market Company 1st 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 108 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 104 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 95 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 250 bid. 290 asked. Bank of the Republic, 200 bid. 210 asked. Metropolitan, 280 bid, 310 asked. Central, 269 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 175 bid, 190 asked. Second, 134 bid. Citizens', 115 bid. Columbia, 127 bid. Capital, 120 bid. 130 asked. West End, 106½ bid, 104½ asked. Traders', 94½ bid, 100 asked. Lincoln, 101½ bid. Ohio, 88½ bid, 95 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companes.—National Safe Deposit and Trust Companes.—National Safe

bid, 100 asked. Lincoln, 101½ bid. Ohlo, 88½ bid, 95 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companics.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 114½ bid, 114¾ asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 119½ bid. American Security and Trust, 140 bid, 145 asked. Washington Safe Deposit, 55 bid.

Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction Company, *52 bid, 53 asked. Metropol!tan, 109 bid, 109½ asked. Columbia, 59 bid.

Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 44½ bid, 45 asked. Georgetown Gas, 45 bid. U. S. Electric Light, *55 bid, 88% asked.

Insurance Stocks.—Franklin, 35 bid. Metropol!tan, 70 bid. Corcoran, 55 bid. Potomac, 67½ bid. Arlington, 127 bid, 140 asked. German-American, 187 bid. National Union, 10% bid, 11% asked. Columbia, 11½ bid, 12% asked. Riggs, 7% bid, 8 asked People's, 5½ bid. Lincoln, 8½ bid. Commercial, 4½ bid.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 97 bid, 107 asked. Columbia Title, 5½ bid, 5% asked. Washington Title, 6 asked. District Title, 10 asked.

Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 39 bid, 50 asked.

by, 107 asked. Columbia Title, 5½ bid, 5½ asked. Washington Title, 6 asked. District Title, 10 asked. Telephone Stocks.—Pennsylvania, 39 bid, 50 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac, 59½ bid, 60½ asked. American Graphophone, 5% bid, 9½ asked. American Graphophone, preferred, 9½ bid. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 70 bid, 75 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 7 bid, 8 asked. Washington Market, 11 bid, 13 asked. 8 asked. Washington Market, 11 bid, 13 asked. Great Falls Ice, 118 bid, 125 asked. Lincoln Hall, 90 asked.

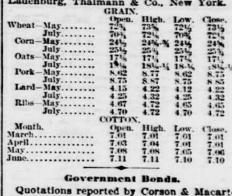
*Ex div.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 23.—Flour dull, un receipts, 8,653 harrels; exports, 178 barre 450 barrels. Wheat dull and easy—spot.

receipta, 17,064 bushels; exports, none; stock, 587,-282 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 88a89. Corn easy—spot, month and April, 275,a275; May, 28a284; June, 2845 bid; July, 294,a295; steamer mixed, 26a265,—receipts, 221,591 bushels; exports, 369,571 bushels; stock, 1,951,511 bushels; exports, 83,000 bushels—southern white corn, 284,a29; do, yellow, 28. Oats firm—No. 2 white, 25a29; No. 2 n.fxed, 224,a23—receipts, 18,234 bushels; exports, none; stock, 134,991 bushels, Rye steady—No. 2 nearby, 40a404; western, 404,a403,—receipts, 23,280 bushels; exports, 17,142 bushels; stock, 112,213 bushels. Hay easy—choice timothy, \$13,50. Grain freights dull and weak—steam to Liverpool per hushel, 23d, April; Cork for orders per quarter, 3s,15d, March, 3s, April; Sugar and butter firm, unchanged. Eggs weak—fresh, 9. Cheese steady, unchanged. Whisky unchanged.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1427 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Mesers Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York



2 per cents, registered.
5 per cents, coupon of 1997
4 per cents, registered of 1997
4 per cents, coupon of 1925
5 per cents, coupon of 1904
5 per cents, registered of 1904
Currency 6 per cents of 1808
Currency 6 per cents of 1808
Currency 6 per cents of 1809

HILL'S ADVICE NOT NEEDED.

Remark of a Democratic Member of the New York Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.-The Greater New York bill was before the assembly today. Members of the minority who desired the amendment of the bill in some of its particulars, as, for example, the provision for the government of the police force by a bi-partisan commission as at present, scught to have the bill read throughout, and it was so read until the eighteenth section was reached, when democrats sought to interpose an amendment.

ment.

Speaker O'Grady refused to entertain the motion, adding: "This bill must be passed today. The minority has broken its agreement to have the bill passed in the ord!nary way and has insisted that it must be read through, consequently there must be no interruptions."

no interruptions."

The entire minority and some of the majority members were on their feet instantly, protesting, and finally, the speaker recognized Mr. Leonard, who offered an amendment providing that the salary of the president of the municipal council shall be \$7,500 instead of \$5,000, as provided in the bill the bill. This was defeated by a viva voce vote. Other amendments were voted down without a roll call, and several additional sections were adopted. After some further

contest by the minority, it was decided by a party vote—85 ayes to 28 noes—that the remainder of the bill be read by the number of sections only.

An amendment abolishing the bi-partisan feature of the police board was defeated—ayes, 27; noes, 49.

An amendment for a single-headed police commission was also defeated.

Mr. Green demanded recognition.

"Does the gentleman wish to offer an amendment?" asked the speaker.

"It's none of your business," shouted Green. "You can't buildoze me. I demand was rights." my rights. 'The clerk will proceed," replied the

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I won't be bulldozed!" shouted Mr. Green, while the clerk read the sections. Finally Mr. Green took his seat amid laughter, in which he nimself joined. Mr. Roehr asked the speaker where the

All. Roenr asked the speaker where the clerk was reading.

The chair answered sharply, and Mr. Roehr said sarcastically, "Oh, I beg the chair's pardon for interrupting."

"The clerk will proceed," once more said the speaker. With interruptions such as this the reading of the bill by numbers of section proceeded until it was completed and its consideration on third reading was begun. When Mr. Trainor offered the amendment

doing away with the bi-partisan feature of the pelice board, Mr. Nixon said: "Why, you got your tip from David B. Hill in this you go! your tip from David B. Hill in this morning's paper, didn't you?"

Mr. Finn retorted: "We can get on here very well without any steers from David B. Hill. I want to say in this connection that I believe in Wm. M. Marcy's statement to the victor belongs the spoils," and I don't know any party that can grab them any ouicker than the republicans."

mr. Green said: "We den't want the kind of a board New York is afflicted with now, by a mayor who is as weak as the tea he drinks." ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.-At 2:30 o'clock a call of the house was ordered on the final passage of the greater New York

charter bill

SOUTH AFRICAN ALLIES.

Proposed Treaty Between the Orange Free State and the Transvanl. PRETORIA, South African Republic, March 23 .- The drafts of the treaties between the Transvaal Republic and the Orange Free State have been concluded at Bloemontein, capital of the latter republic, and are published here. They give the burghers of each state the franchise in either republic, and the two republics agree to support one another in case of attack. The treaties must be ratified

volksraads of both republics. NINE DEAD AT ARLINGTON, GA. Fatal Results of Yesterday's Cyclone

in Georgia. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 23.-A special to the Evening Post from Atlanta, Ga., gives the following correct list of nine dead as the result of the cyclone at Arlington, Ga., yesterday: Frof. W. A. Covington, Ollie Parramore, Alice Putnam, Claude Roberts, Wille McMurray, Albert Butler, Kenneth Boynton, Maude Jonnson and

Four others are reported killed at Blake ley, Ga.
Prof. Walker, who was so badly injured by the cyclone at Arlington yesterday, is dying, and four of the children cannot urvive the day.

Later reports from Blakeley say that no deaths resulted there.

The New Fourth Assistant. Mr. Bristow of Kansas, the new fourth assistant postmaster general, spent the afternoon at the department. He is a tall, spare young man, with keen brown eyes, looking out from a pale, worn face. His time was occupied this afternoon in talking over with Postmaster General Gary, after cabinet meeting, the details of administration in his new place. Mr. Bristow was introduced to the various leading officials of the department, and made preparations to enter on his duties tomorrow.

First Assistant Postmaster General Heaton spent the day listening to argue Heaton spent the day listening to argu-ments for candidates for postmaster in various parts of the country, and devoted the afternoon to consideration of routine work with his bureau chiefs.

George M. Roberts, said by the local detectives to be a confirmed and dangerous overcoat thief, was arrested today on a double charge of larceny. Roberts, in company with a woman who passed as his wife, rented a room March 17 at the house of Edward S. White, 605 Maryland avenue southwest. Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock a gold watch and chain belonging to White was stolen from

his room.

At the instance of Detective Carter Roberts was arrested by Policeman Shannon. The detective recovered the stolen jewelry and also an overcoat, the property of Thomas Boyer. Roberts admits his guilt. He will be granted a hearing in the Police Court tomorrow, when the charge will be made second offense.

If you want anything, try an ad. in The Star. If anybody has what you wish, you will get an answer.

The Busy Corner, 8th and Market Space.

S. Kann, Sons & Co.

OUR

2d Grand Rebuilding Sale. HOW MANY CUSTOMERS LEST OUR STORE YESTERDAY THAT COULD NOT BE WAITED ON! IF WE WERE TO SAY HUNDREDS THE ONES THAT DID NOT SEE THE CROWDS WOULD THINK THAT WE WERE BLOWING A PRETTY STIFF HORN; BUT IT'S A MILD AVER AGE, SUCH VALUES AS WE OFFERED WERE ENOUGH TO FILL A STORE TWICE THE SIZE WE CONTINUE IN THE SAME CHANNEL TO

Ribbons.

500 PIECES OF ALL-SHAK MODEE TAPFETA RIBBONS 1 INCHES WIDE: EXTRA QUALITY WEIGHT AND FINISH; IN ALL THE NEWEST COLORINGS, RIBBONS WHICH ARE ACTUALLY WORTH 25. A VARD 22C.

ME SELL TOMORROW FOR

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ORGANDY CHARMING PATTERNS OF THE MOST BEWITTHING COLORINGS, AND SHIEER AS A SPIDER'S WEB. THE REGULAR 25. KIND.

WE SELL TOMORROW FOR. 24C.

aces.

FINE CREAM SHAK CHANTHLY, LIERRE AND APPLIQUE LACES, 7 TO 10 INCHES WIDE, REGILAR 25C.
WE SELL TOMORROW A SPECIAL LOT OF FINE NET-TOP VENETIAN AND ORIENTAL LACES, FINE AND HEAVY EFFECTS, IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW CHOICE DISIGNS 4 TO 7 INCHES WIDE REGULAR VALLE 25 TO 35c.
WE SELL TOMORROW FOR...

Embroideries.

50 PIECES OF FINE NARROW FAST EDGE CAMBRIC EDGES, CUT OUT READY FOR USE, WIDE MARGIN 3C. 40 PIECES IRISH POINT CAMBRIC AND SWIS EDGING, WIDE MARGIN, OUT OUT FAST EDGES, WE SELL TOMORROW 12/2C.

25 PIECES IRISH POINT CAMBRIC EDGES, S INCHES WIDE, NEW CHOICE PATTERNS, REG. (LAR 59 TO 460 VALUE, WE SELL TOMORROW FOR... FIRST FLOOR ANNEX

Spring Underwear.

LADIES EXTRA FINE SHA RIBRED VESTS HANDSOMELY FINISHED WITH WIDE SHAK CROCHET SHOULDER STEARS, ALL SILK RIB-BON DRAWING STRINGS, IN ALL SIZES, BUT ONLY TWO COLORS, PINK AND BLUE. Worth \$1.00. Close at 50c.

WORTH \$1.00. Close at 50c.
Ladies vests, Made of fine bleached
egyptian yarn, richelbeu ribbed cro
chet edges and ribbon drawn 10c.
Ladies fine bleached cotton vests,
Ladies fine bleached cotton vests,
Lisle finish, form shafe, square
Neck, ribbon trimming, in all 15c.
Ladies fine derry einbred vests, fill
fashlohed seams, form shafe, any style
desired regarding neck and sleeves,
Neat crochet edges, finished with
pearl, buttons and shik drawn strings
just a good weight for immedia
ate use. A special bargan for. 25c.
Pants to match—etcher white or eccu PANTS TO MATCH. EITHER WHITE OR ETRICHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS, PEARL
BUTTONS, SILK STITCHING, HIGH NECK AM
LONG SLEEVES, H.N. AND S.S. AND LOW N
AND S.S. PANTS, DIRAWERS AND KNICKERPEICE Se. TO.
CHILDREN'S SANITARY SHIRTS AND FANTS,
BOUND WITH PRUSSIAN BINDING, SILK
STITCHING AND FEARL BUTTONS.

Sizes 4 to 15 years, price, 17c. to 34c. White Goods. 100 PIECES CHECKED NAINSOOK, 5 DIFFER ENT PAITERNS CUT FROM THE PIECE, 4 C. Sc. VALUE. 200 PIECES INDIA LINON, CIT FROM 41/4C.

se pieces india Linen, worth 9- 61/2C.
50 Pieces india Linen, worth 8C. 50 PIECES INDIA LINEN. WORTH 15c. 10c. 60 PIECES INDIA LINON. WORTH 121/2C.
PLAIN SWISS ORGANDY. 18c. value at 121c.

22c. value at 15c. DOUBLE-WIDTH PLAIN WHITE FRENCH OR-35c. value for 25c. 50c. value for 35c.

6oc, value for 45c.

50c. value, 35c.
Fine white persian laws, three see
clal sumbers.
18c. Kind at 121/2c. 22c. Kind at 15c. 25c. Kind at 18c.

DOUBLE-WIDTH PLAIN BLACK FRENCH OR

FINE WHITE PIQUE 10c., 125c. AND 10c. 20 PIBERS CREAM SATIN STRIPE MULL, FINE AND SHEER. WORTH 6 20C Skirts.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF A LARGE SAMPLE LINE OF LADIES' SEPARATE DIRES SKIRTS AND SUITS:
BLK. FIGURED BRILLIANTINE SKIRTS, RUSTLE LINED, ELEGANT PATTERNS, \$1.25 BLK. FIG. BERLIANTINE SKIRTS.
4-YDS. WIDE, TAILOR MADE. VALUE \$1.69 FARCY CHECK SKIRTS, LARGE DESIGNS, PERCALINE LINED, 4 YDS, WIDE \$1.98 VALUE \$2.98.

BLK. FIG. BRILLIANTINES, SILK MINED FIGURES, ELEGANT LARGE PATTERN, RUSTLE LINED, FULL WHITHS, ALSO THE STAR CHECK SKIRTS, 4 YDS, WIDE, VALUE \$2.98

Ladies' Suits.

ALL-WOOL CHECK SUITS, JACKETS HALF SILK LINED, SKIRT PERCALINE \$4.69 BLK. CLOTH SUITS, FLY FRONT JACKET, TAILOR-MADE SKIRTS, NICELY STIF-\$5.98

Bargains in
LIGHT FURNITURE ARTICLES.
Wire Pillow Sham Holders, mahogany frame, 17c. 16x16-in. Top English Hard Oak Reception Table, carved legs and ornament shelf, at reduced price of 49c.

24x24-in. Top English Hard Oak

Reception Table, handsomely carved. Reduced price, 98c. 3-fold 5-foot High Oak Frame Screens. Reduced price, 69c. 6-foot High Standing Hall Rack revolving hangers, entire rack hard

long prongs, also hard oil finish. Reduced price, 98c.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES

oil finish. Reduced price, \$1.25. Standing Towel Rack, 4 14-inch S. Kann, Sons &